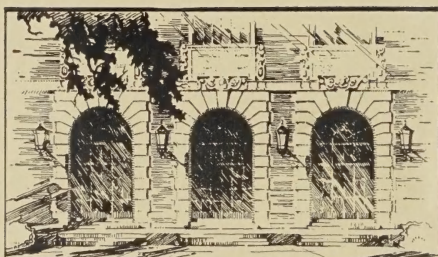


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*Characteristics of some previously described North American Coleopterous Insects, and descriptions of others which appear to be new, in the Collection of Mr. Abraham Halsey: By T. W. Harris, M. D., Librarian of Harvard University. Communicated Dec. 23, 1835.*

1. *CLIVINA QUADRIMACULATA*, *Pal. de Beauvois*.

Thorax black, quadrate, broadest at base, with obtusely rounded angles, and an impressed dorsal line: elytra with punctured striæ, piceous black, obscurely rufous at base, and with an oblong oval rufous spot near the tip.

Length 30 hundredths of an inch.

*Scarites (Clivina) quadrimaculata*, *Palisot de Beauvois*.

—*Insectes*, p. 107. Pl. 15, fig. 6.

*Clivina bipustulata?* *F. var. Say*. *Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S.* vol. ii. p. 20–21.

*C. bipustulata*, *F. Dejean*. *Species*. Vol. i. p. 417.

*C. quadrimaculata*, *Pal. de Beauv. Say*. *Descriptions, Harmony*. p. 5.—*Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S.* vol. iv. p. 415.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 11.

Thorax almost square, diameters equal, a little broadest at base, angles very obtusely rounded, pedicle short, lateral edge not recurved at tip. Elytra with one impressed point at the commencement of the rufous terminal spot, on the second interstitial line, contiguous to the third stria; fourth interstitial line impunctured. Intermediate tibiæ not dentated on the outside, but beset with short bristles.

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Anterior thighs dilated, and with the body beneath piceous black; tarsi, and the other legs dark ferruginous.

Notwithstanding the remark made by Mr. Say that, in the *quadrinaculata*, the interstitial lines are entirely without punctures, I believe this insect to be the one described by M. Pal. de Beauvois, although it has a single impression on the second interstitial line. The description given by Count Dejean of his *bipustulata*, to which he refers M. Beauvois's *quadrinaculata*, is deficient in some respects, the insect from which the description was drawn being, as he says, in bad condition. Mr. Say also confounded the *bipustulata* and *quadrinaculata* in his description in the Philosophical Transactions; but, subsequently, corrected the mistake, and stated that the thorax of the Fabrician species is proportionably longer than that of the *quadrinaculata*.

## 2. CLIVINA SPHERICOLLIS, Say.

Thorax subglobose, broadest behind the middle, with a dorsal impressed line; elytra greenish black, with distant punctured striae; tibiae and tarsi dark rufous.

Length 19 hundredths of an inch.

*C. sphaericollis*, Say. Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 23.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 10.

Head black, somewhat bronzed. Body beneath and thighs piceous black. Thorax longer than wide, somewhat gibbous behind the middle; the pedicle long, as in the *globulosa*, S. Anterior tibiae not digitate on the outside; apex prolonged, spiniform, with a stout spine opposed to it beneath the tip, and a deep indentation before the middle of the inside. From these characters derived from the tibiae, and from the globular form of the thorax this species must belong to M. Bonelli's genus *Dyschirius*.

3. *CHLÆNIUS ÆSTIVUS?* Say.

Thorax cordato-quadrate, with the head greenish cupreous, densely punctured; elytra purple-black, with punctured striæ, and granulated, subconvex interstitial lines; antennæ and feet rufous.

Length 66 hundredths of an inch.

*C. æstivus?* Say. Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 62.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 16. Two females.

Body beneath rufo-piceous. Head cupreous, green before, densely punctured; labrum ferruginous, entire. Thorax cupreous, tinged before and on the edge with green, with large distant punctures; quadrate, rather longer than broad, widest a little before the middle, rounded on the sides before and contracted behind the middle, with the hind angles almost straight or slightly excurved and subacute; dorsal line not widely sulcated, almost obsolete behind; lateral grooves short, wide, neither reaching the middle nor the base.

In other respects this insect agrees with Mr. Say's description, except in being rather smaller.

Compared with *C. purpuratus*, m̄, Ms. this species, besides being much larger, has the thorax much more cordiform, (or contracted behind,) longer, not near so convex, with the dorsal line not so widely and distinctly impressed, the basal lines not so oblique, of a decidedly cupreous colour tinged with green, instead of being purple as in that species; and the elytra are of a much more obscure purple-black. The form of the body is much the same in both.

4. *COLYMBETES STAGNINUS*, Say.

Oval, black, beneath piceous; vertex with two spots and the anterior margin rufous; elytra depressed, with a whitish sub-marginal abbreviated line.



Length 37 hundredths of an inch.

*C. stagninus*, Say. Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 100.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 38. 1 female.

Body oval, obtuse before and behind, and somewhat depressed; above black, opaque, covered with obsolete orbicular or oval granules; beneath piceous. Elytra with three dilated lines of irregular punctures, confused at tip; and a whitish line originating near the middle of the lateral submargin, and ending before the tip. In all other respects the specimen agrees with Mr. Say's description.

Compared with the *fenestralis*, S. this insect is more obtuse behind, much more depressed, and rather smaller in size. The granulations of the elytra are almost obsolete, and the color is destitute of the brassy or metallic tinge of the *fenestralis*; while the punctured lines and white submarginal stripe render it quite a distinct and easily recognized species. It is broader, more depressed, and much more obtuse behind than the *seriatus*, S. and not so convex and acute behind as the *erythropterus*, of the same author.

5. *COLYMBETES GLYPHICUS*, Say.

Fuscous-brown, thorax paler; beneath piceous; elytra deeply striated.

Length 21 hundredths of an inch.

*C. glypticus*, Say. Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. ii. p. 99.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 39. One male.

Head and thorax minutely punctured, rufous, darker on the summit. Elytra impunctured, smooth, fuscous brown, the outer margin obsoletely rufous, &c. In other respects the specimen corresponds exactly with Mr. Say's description.



The body is oblong-oval, like that of *C. bicarinatus*, S., depressed, and equally rounded before and behind. This insect is readily recognized by its lævigated and deeply striated elytra. Compared with the *bicarinatus*, as to form, it is more obtuse behind, and more depressed; while its color is rather of a fuscous than a reddish brown.

6. *OXYTELUS RUGULOSUS*? Say.

Black; head, thorax and elytra covered with minute longitudinal wrinkles; thorax trisulcated; elytra piceous brown.

Length from 19 to 20 hundredths of an inch.

*O. rugulosus*? Say. Descriptions, Harmony. p. 47.—  
Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. iv. p. 460.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 46.

Head behind longitudinally wrinkled, before nearly smooth, with a deep transverse indentation in front, beyond which the head is very much depressed; a longitudinal abbreviated groove on each side above the eyes, and a very short indentation on the vertex. Antennæ black, opaque, Jaws and palpi rufous. Thorax transversely quadrate, broadest before the middle, anterior margin straight, hinder margin and angles, rounded, anterior angles rectangular, obtuse; disc widely indented or depressed each side of the centre, covered with minute longitudinal wrinkles, and with three longitudinal, approximated grooves, of which the middle one is widest before, and the lateral ones behind. Tergum black, polished; under a high magnifier it will be seen to be covered with minute punctures, which, however, are invisible to the naked eye.

Closely allied to an undescribed species from Massachusetts, (my No. 1405,) proportionally more slender, much smaller, with a longer thorax, the anterior angles of which are much more acute, the base more prolonged in the middle; the elytra darker, &c. &c.

7. *TACHYPORUS MÆSTUS*, Say.

Piceous, sericeous ; antennæ, feet, and vent honey yellow.

Length 16 hundredths of an inch.

*T. mæstus*, Say. Descriptions, Harmony, p. 53.—Trans. Philos. Soc. Phil. N. S. vol. iv. p. 466.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 202.

Body covered with sericeous, glossy pubescence, changing the shade of color in different positions. Thorax and elytra obsoletely edged with rufous, &c. &c.

Compared with *Tachyporus fumipennis*, S. it is smaller and more slender ; the abdomen is more elongated ; the thorax rather longer, and consequently more gradually narrowed and rounded before.

8. *ELATER MILITARIS*.\*

Black ; elytra whitish, outer edge and elongated sutural spot behind black.

Length 30 hundredths of an inch.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 58.

Body black. Clypeus moderate, depressed, rounded at tip. Antennæ piceous, not much longer than the thorax, not very robust ; second and third joints obconical, nearly globular, much smaller than either of the succeeding ones ; the second rather shorter and thicker than the third ; the fourth and remaining joints to the last triangular, and equal ; terminal joint regularly oval. Thorax short, and with the head minutely punctured, polished, black ; hairs thin, inconspicuous ; posterior angles carinated, very slightly excurved, acute. Scutel convex, acute and slightly elevated behind. Elytra whitish, with striæ of dilated punctures ; the exterior edge black, and an elongated black spot upon the suture, widest behind, and suddenly attenuated before the middle, extending in a mere line

\* Plate I. fig. 1.



nearly to the scutel. Feet piceous; tarsal joints progressively shorter and smaller to the last, not lobed beneath; claws simple.

This apparently new species nearly resembles the *lugubris* of M. Pal. de Beauvois in form; but it is a much smaller insect; the thorax is more polished, with the punctures less apparent, the hinder margin not so deeply emarginated for the base of the elytra, and the posterior angles rather more excurved. The elytra, taken together, are widest just before the middle, and are not so much contracted until towards the tip. The antennæ and tarsi are widely different in these two species.

9. *ELATER RUBRICOLLIS*, *Herbst*.

Black; thorax above dull crimson or rufous, beneath black; edge of the clypeus depressed; third joint of the antennæ longer than the second, obconic; vertex reddish; nails simple.

Length 50 hundredths of an inch.

*E. rubricollis*, *Herbst*. Käfer. Vol. x. p. 49, Plate 162, fig. 6.

*E. rubricollis*, *Melsheimer's Cat. Say*. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Phil. vol. iii. p. 177.

*E. verticinus*, *Beauvois*, *Say*. Annals Lyceum, New York, vol. i. p. 268.

*E. rubricollis*, *Herbst*, *Say*. Descriptions, Harmony. p. 71.

*Cabinet of the Boston Society of Nat. Hist.* No. 918.

Body punctured, and with small, depressed, rufous hairs. Head black, dull crimson on the disc in a good light; minutely punctured; edge of the clypeus deflexed over the front. Antennæ with the second joint rufous, obovate, a little more than half the length of the third, which is obconic. Thorax dull crimson above, the anterior edge, lateral margin, spines, and breast black. Elytral striæ

with round, close punctures; interstitial lines convex, punctured. Disc of the postpectus with a reddish spot each side. An obsolete reddish line on the sides of the last three ventral segments. Feet beneath piceous, not lobed; nails simple.

Inhabits New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

A single specimen of this insect, captured in New Hampshire, and preserved in the Cabinet of the Boston Society of Natural History, has afforded me the opportunity of drawing up the preceding description, which is inserted in this place for the purpose of pointing out the characters which distinguish this species from the *Elater collaris* of Mr. Say. It is, without doubt, the true *rubricollis* of M. Herbst. Mr. Say\* says that "it is the *verticinus*, Beauvois," also, and that he "does not know which [name] has the priority."† It is not to be found described in the 12 *livraisons* of M. Pal. de Beauvois's "Insectes," the last of which was published in 1818; and as Herbst published the 10th volume of his work in 1806, the name of *rubricollis*, given by him, has undoubtedly the priority, over that of *verticinus*.

It should be observed that the crimson color of the thorax, &c. of this insect fades to a dull red or rufous colour after it has been some time preserved.

#### 10. *EUCNEMIS TRIANGULARIS*, Say.

Black, sericeous; antennæ two thirds the length of the body; thorax with a carinated line behind the middle, anterior margin piceous; pectus channelled, to receive the antennæ, each side of the middle; elytra punctured, and with only a subsutural stria.

Length 18 hundredths of an inch.

\* Annals New York Lyceum. Vol. i. p. 263, under *E. collaris*.

† See his "Descriptions of new species of North American Insects, &c." printed at Harmony, Indiana, from 1829 to 1834, p. 71.



*Elater triangularis*, Say. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. vol. iii. p. 170.

*Eucnemis triangularis*, Say. Ms. No. 13.

*Eucnemis longulus*, Dejean, according to Leconte.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 69.

Body black, sericeous with short, scattered, yellowish hairs. Head beneath with a deep longitudinal furrow on each side of the clypeus. Antennæ dark piceous; first joint arcuated, thickened; second very short obconic, and arcuated at base; third nearly as long as the first, obconic; remaining joints elongated triangular, serrate within; terminal joint elliptical, attenuated at base, subacutely rounded at tip. Thorax quadrate, convex before, emarginate on each side of the base; hinder angles produced, incurved, acute; the surface minutely punctured, with a deep indentation at the base before the scutel, a fainter one before each of the posterior spines, and an obsolete carinated line from the middle of the disk to the basal indentation. Elytra elongated, moderately narrowed from the shoulders to the tip, which is obtusely rounded; surface not regularly striated, but densely and irregularly punctured, and with a subsutural depressed longitudinal line most distant behind the middle. Feet pale rufous.

Inhabits New Hampshire, Indiana, Missouri, &c.

Mr. Say gave me the name for this species, which, however, does not entirely agree with his descriptions; the antennæ being larger, the thorax carinated behind, and the elytra with one stria. Notwithstanding these differences it is most probably the true *E. triangularis* of Mr. Say.

The variety, indicated, in the Journal Academy Nat. Sc., as having the elytra striated and dull rufous at base, has been separated and described as a distinct species, in Mr. Say's Manuscripts, under the name of *Eucnemis humeralis*. Besides these two species, Mr. Say refers to the

same genus his *Elaters muscidus*, *unicolor*, and *clypeatus*, his *Melasis ruficornis*, and eight new species, inhabiting the United States.

11. LAMPYRIS NIGRICANS, Say.

Brownish black; thorax with an elongated rosaceous or sanguineo-rufous spot each side within the margin.

Length 25 hundredths of an inch.

*L. nigricans*, Say. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. vol. iii. p. 179.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. —.

The thoracic spots are decidedly rosaceous in recent specimens, but seem to become sanguineo-rufous after being some time kept. The terminal joint of the antennæ is ovate, attenuated, or subacute at tip; and the other joints are moderately dilated.

It has not, as yet, been discovered in Massachusetts.

12. LAMPYRIS DECIPIENS.\*

Brownish black or fuscous; lateral dilated margins of the thorax rosaceous, or sanguineo-rufous; tip of the abdomen immaculate.

Length from 22 to 26 hundredths of an inch.

*L. decipiens*, Harris, Catalogue, p. 500.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 77.

Body oblong, nearly linear, brownish black, opaque. Antennæ nearly linear, slightly dilated and subcompressed; terminal almost as long as the penultimate joint, linear, obtuse at tip. Thorax polished black from the base to the front edge, the dilated and depressed lateral margins above and beneath rosaceous in recent and sanguineo-rufous in old specimens. Elytra brownish black, opaque, minutely granulated, and with two slightly elevated lines. Abdomen entirely black beneath.

Inhabits Massachusetts.

\* Plate I. fig. 2.



Differs from *L. nigricans* in not having the lateral margin as well as the disc of the thorax black, in the form of the last joint of the antennæ, &c. &c. It somewhat resembles *L. laticornis*, Fabricius, a much larger and proportionally broader species, which has more dilated antennæ, and the sides of the last abdominal segment yellowish white both above and beneath.

### 13. ANOBIUM PELTATUM.

Reddish brown, sericeous; thorax transverse, obsolete-ly carinated in the middle of the base; elytral striæ impunctured, slender, not profound.

Length from 17 to 18 hundredths of an inch.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 221, male and female.

Last three joints of the antennæ in the male oblong-oval, not much elongated; remaining joints triangular, dilated, serrate. In the female the joints of the antennæ are proportionally shorter than those of the male, the two or three basal ones transverse, the rest progressively longer but all triangular, except the last, which is oblong-oval. Thorax transverse, not abruptly contracted before, basal edge slightly bisinuated, basal angles wanting, margin regularly rounded from the base to the anterior angles, which are subacute; disc not very convex, with an abbreviated, almost obsolete carina near the base. Elytra sericeous, with faintly impressed, slender striæ, which are impunctured; the outer and inner ones (as in most other species) coalescing at the tip. Tarsal joints short, stout; the first long-obconic, longer than either of the others; the second about two thirds the length of the first, obconic; third and fourth subtransverse, each produced beneath in the form of a cordiform lobe; the fourth emarginated above to receive the fifth joint, which is longer than the penultimate, attenuated at base, gibbous at the end, and terminated laterally by very small simple claws.

This species differs from the *carinatum*, of Mr. Say, in having the thorax shorter and wider both at base and tip, the striæ of the elytra much less deeply impressed and impunctured, &c. &c. It approaches nearer to *tenuistriatum*, Say, which, however, is much smaller, and has punctured striæ.

The tarsi of the *peltatum* are short and thick, like those of the *striatum*, Fabricius, and *carinatum*, Say; but the penultimate and antepenultimate joints are obviously lobed beneath, as they are in *Xyletinus sericeus*, Say. The antennæ of this last insect hardly warrant its being severed from the genus *ANOBium*; they resemble considerably those of our *peltatum*, but the last three joints are not so distinctly elongated.

#### 14. *HISTER OBTUSATUS*.\*

Black, immaculate; head with a transverse stria; thorax with two entire lateral striæ; each elytron obsoletely indented in the middle of the base, transversely punctured at tip, with an entire marginal, oblique abbreviated humeral, four entire and two abbreviated dorsal striæ; anterior tibiæ six-toothed on the outer edge.

Length 36 hundredths, breadth 24 hundredths of an inch.

*H. unicolor?* F. Say. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. vol. v. p. 33.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 83.

Body oblong oval, very obtuse before and behind, polished black, immaculate. External thoracic stria not abbreviated, but uniting behind with the inner one. Marginal and abbreviated oblique humeral striæ of the elytra very distinct; within the latter four dorsal striæ, the third of which has an obsolete indentation near its origin; the fourth beginning a little further from the base than the

\* Plate I. fig. 3.



third; the subsutural stria obsolete from the base nearly to the middle; the stria between it and the fourth dorsal has an arcuated rudiment near the base of the elytron, is discontinued from thence to behind the middle, and is abbreviated before the termination of the other dorsal striæ. A transverse series of obsolete punctures connects the posterior terminations of the second dorsal and subsutural striæ. Last abdominal segment very obtusely rounded, and, with the penultimate, exposed, and densely punctured. Anterior tibiæ six-toothed on the outer edge, the terminal tooth emarginate, and a minute tooth on the truncated tip just within the emarginated tooth.

Is not this the species named *unicolor*, F. by Mr. Say, in his remarks on *H. depurator* in the Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences? The *unicolor* is described by Fabricius as having the anterior tibiæ tridentate, and the elytra obliquely tristriated; characters which do not justify us in applying the same name to our insect, which agrees no better with the *unicolor* described by M. Boitard in the "Manuel d'Entomologie."

15. *Trox capillaris*, Say.

Clypeus rounded at tip, not reflexed at the sides; elytra with longitudinal series of hispid tubercles and alternating capillary elevated lines:

Length 42 hundredths of an inch.

*T. capillaris*, Say. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sc. vol. iii. p. 238.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 97.

Body purplish brown, short obovate, very convex. Thorax completely covered with minute, dilated, or scale-like, ochraceous bristles; disc with a longitudinal furrow, which is widened before; sides declivous, unequal; lateral margin entire; hinder margin widely emarginated each side, with a fringe of short bristles, which are interrupted between the middle and angles. Scutell triangular.

lar, obtusely rounded at tip, broad and truncated at base. Elytra of a fine purple-brown color, naked; tubercles sloping backwards, tufted with short, black bristles; the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth series, from the suture, larger than the intervening ones; alternating with the rows of tubercles are small, threadlike, uninterrupted elevated lines. Anterior tibiæ enlarged towards the end, with a stout tooth before the tip, the latter being curved outwards and backwards, and emarginated or obtusely bidentate.

Compared with the *porcatus* of Mr. Say, which this species somewhat resembles, it is smaller, more convex, more obtuse behind, and proportionally shorter. The clypeus and thorax are nearly alike in both, but the latter in the *porcatus* is not quite so gibbous before, nor is the longitudinal groove quite so much dilated in front, and the fringe of the hinder margin is uninterrupted. The elytra of the *capillaris* have not the series of dilated punctures of the *porcatus*, are distinctly tuberculated, and it may furthermore be discriminated at once from its allied American species by the slender elevated lines alternating with the rows of tubercles.

16. *TANYMECUS LACÆNA*, *Herbst.*

Body oblong, densely punctured, piceous black, somewhat cupreous, above with yellowish ashen, beneath more thickly covered with dirty white scales; rostrum carinulated before; thorax with three denuded, blackish vittæ; elytra deeply punctured at base, punctato-striate, and with a callus behind.

Length, to the tip of the rostrum, 26 hundredths of an inch.

*Curculio lacæna*, *Herbst.* Käfer, vol. vii. p. 350. Pl. 100. fig. 10.

*T. lacæna?* *Herbst.* Say. Curculionites, p. 9. No. 1. *Halsey's Collection*, No. —.

Body above rather sparingly covered with oval yellowish ashen scales, intermixed with short, dilated, depressed, whiter bristles; beneath with closer whitish scales and bristles. Rostrum, above, from the middle of the interocular space, with a slender, raised line, discontinued before the tip, which is obsoletely and widely impressed. Eyes oval, black, rather prominent. Antennæ very dark rufous; the first joint extending nearly to the hinder margin of the eyes; the second joint thicker and rather longer than the third; the fourth to the seventh short, turbinate, gradually increasing in width; club oval, subacuminated. Thorax barrel-shaped, longer than wide, broadest before the middle, rugosely and densely punctured; above with three denuded, longitudinal, blackish lines, one in the middle, and one on each side. Elytra at base conjointly emarginated, with the shoulders sloping obliquely backwards, behind which they are nearly twice the width of the thorax; not very perceptibly widened in the middle; gradually attenuated; rounded behind; and each one subacuminated at tip, before which is a slight elevation or callus; at the sides and behind they are distinctly striated, the striæ with distant oblong punctures; before the striæ are obsolete, and the punctures are larger and more distinct. Legs dark piceous, with scattered scales, and thicker bristles; posterior thighs obsoletely annulated with whiter scales near their tip, and, with the others, clavate and unarmed; tibiæ not spined at tip, the anterior pair somewhat arcuated; the hindmost ones, on the outside, near the extremity fringed with short, close-set hairs.

This insect is evidently the *Tanymecus lacæna* of Mr. Say, although he states his specimen to be only three *twentieths* of an inch in length. This measurement and the character given in his description, "tip of each [elytron] with a short joint in the middle," appear to be typographical errors. M. Herbst says that the *lacæna* is three



lines long. Our species seems to be allied to the *confertus* of M. Schoenherr, ("Genera et Species," vol. ii. p. 88.) which is said to be of the size of the *palliatu*s, a much larger insect than the one here described.

The *lacæna* has the form of a *SITONA*, but the rostrum is more erect, the shoulders of the elytra are much more oblique, and the first joint of the antennæ is rather longer, &c.

#### 17. CENTRINUS? DILECTUS.

Punctured, and with brassy scales; scutel whitish; third joint of the antennæ twice as long as the fourth.

Length, exclusive of the rostrum, 20 hundredths of an inch.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 165.

Body piceous black, densely punctured, and with elongated, brassy yellow scales. Head retracted to the eyes within the thorax, indented at the base of the rostrum. Rostrum as long as the head and thorax, slender, almost filiform, arcuated, slightly dilated over the origin of the antennæ, piceous, minutely and remotely punctured. Antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, piceous, club rufous; third joint (second of the funiculus,) two thirds the length of the preceding, and twice the length of the following joint. Thorax, in the middle, longitudinally elevated, or almost carinated, covered with linear-lanceolate scales, which converge from the sides towards the central carina. Elytra with acute, remotely punctured striæ, and flat interstitial lines, each one of which is covered with large, superficial, confluent punctures, and three series of linear-lanceolate scales; an oblique elevation or callus before the tip of each elytron. Body, beneath, more densely covered with whiter, shorter, oval scales. Breast, before the anterior legs widely indented, not canaliculate, unarmed.

See the remarks under the following species.

18. *CENTRINUS SUTOR*.\*

Black, punctured; scutel with white, and body with yellowish, linear scales; third and fourth joints of the antennæ together shorter than the second, subequal.

Length, exclusive of the rostrum, 9 hundredths of an inch.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 167.

Body black, densely punctured, and with linear-lanceolate yellowish or dirty white scales. Head indented at the base of the rostrum, retracted to the eyes within the thorax. Rostrum rather longer than the head and thorax, slender, arcuated, slightly dilated in the middle. Antennæ inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum; second joint (first of the funiculus,) longer than the third and fourth taken together; the fourth joint rather shorter than the third. Thorax obtusely carinated, covered with linear scales converging towards the central carina. Elytra with acute, remotely punctured stria, and flat, confluent but vaguely punctured interstitial lines, on each of which are three rows of linear scales. Scutel and posterior lobe of the thorax, in front of it, with white scales. Body, beneath, more densely covered with oval, whitish scales. Breast deeply and widely indented before the anterior legs, not canaliculate, but with a long, pendent spine in front of each of the anterior coxæ.

This insect and the preceding one are evidently closely related. They agree in the form of the head, rostrum, thorax, and body: the eyes, in both, are large, oval, not prominent, but rather flat, separated above only by the base of the slender rostrum, and below by a still narrower space. The thorax is conical, nearly as long as it is wide, tubulated before, without lobes behind the eyes, bisinuated behind, and produced in the middle of the base before the

\* Plate I. fig. 5.

scutel. The elytra, taken together, are triangular, broadest at base, with prominent shoulders, attenuated behind, the tip not truncated nor obtusely rounded, but subacute, and each with a callus before the apex. The hinder legs are wider apart than the two other pairs; the tibiæ are truncated and with an exceedingly minute hook at the inside of the extremity; and the thighs are unarmed.

The characters of the genus *CENTRINUS*, as laid down by M. Schoenherr, do not all apply to these insects, which have not "the rostrum as long as the body," nor "the eyes distant," nor "the thorax almost double the width of its length;" and "the club of the antennæ" is not very distinctly "acuminated." The antennæ of the *sutor* approach nearest to the description of those of *CENTRINUS*, but in the *dilectus*, the third joint is longer than it is represented to be in this genus. Notwithstanding these discrepancies there is no other in which they can be so properly arranged.

From *BARIDIUS*, they differ in the form of the body, which is not rhomboidal, nor rounded behind, nor with the anal segment exposed; and the antennal joints are more elongated, and not so closely connected. They remind one (particularly the *dilectus*,) of the genus *BALANINUS*, in general form, color, and length of the rostrum; but cannot be referred to it on account of the structure of the breast, differences in the antennæ, and other essential characters.

#### 19. *TOMICUS*? *PUSILLUS*.

Dark chestnut; head with erect hairs; thorax tuberculated before; posterior declivity of the elytra scabrous and hairy; antennæ and feet honey-yellow.

Length 6 hundredths of an inch.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 260.

Dark chestnut-brown. Head covered with long, erect



hairs. Thorax with short hairs, intermixed with elevated, thick points, which are larger in front and sloping backwards, smaller behind, and disappearing before the middle, behind which the thorax is minutely punctured and subglabrous. Elytra subglabrous, minutely punctured, rough on the posterior declivity, which is covered with short hairs or bristles arranged in longitudinal rows. Antennæ and feet brownish yellow, the club of the former paler.

This minute insect probably belongs to the genus *Tomicus*, but, being gummed on card, it could not be sufficiently examined. The body is cylindrical, obtuse and obliquely truncated behind. The club of the antennæ oval, compressed, three-jointed; the joints transverse, the last one semicircular and largest. The anterior tibiæ, the only ones which could be seen, were not very much dilated, and had a number of small teeth on the outer edge.

20. *PRIONUS LÆVIGATUS*.\*

Chestnut-brown, subglabrous; thorax three-toothed; the last two joints of the maxillary palpi nearly equal; breast, in both sexes, hairy.

Length from 1 inch and 12 hundredths to 1 inch and 52 hundredths of an inch.

*P. lævigatus*, *Harris*. Catalogue, p. —.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 227. A male.

*Cabinet of the Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* No. 1362. male, No. 1360. female.

Body chestnut-brown, smooth. Head confluent punctured, channelled longitudinally between the eyes; last joint of the maxillary palpi thicker but not much longer than the preceding one. Thorax short, transverse, minutely punctured; lateral margin horizontal, somewhat dilated, with a prominent reflected tooth on the anterior angle and middle; the hinder angles slightly produced in

\* Plate I. fig. 6.

the form of a nearly rectangular, short tooth. Scutellum not obtusely and regularly rounded at tip, but subacute. Elytra elongated, somewhat oblong-quadrate, a little narrowed behind, slightly dilated at the middle of the sides, glabrous, not rugose, but with minute superficial punctures, and two longitudinal nearly obsolete elevated lines on each; sutural tip with a prominent spine. Body beneath glabrous, obsoletely punctured; breast with short, silky, yellowish hairs. Legs glabrous, and with small, distant punctures. Antennæ, in both sexes, with the same number of joints; in the male the third and following joints are dilated, produced beneath, and imbricated, but not emarginated at their tips; in the female they are long-obconic, compressed, slender. Last ventral segment of the male deeply indented.

This large species differs from the *brevicornis*, F. in not having the elytra rugose nor confluent punctured; it is also of a more elongated shape, not so much narrowed behind, the thorax shorter, the anterior tooth of which is much more and the posterior one rather less prominent, and the terminal aculeus of each elytron longer. The *brevicornis* is of a much darker color, and is easily distinguished from it by its corrugated elytra. The *lævigatus* bears a closer resemblance to the *imbricornis*, L., but the antennæ of the male, like those of the female, have only twelve joints, and the joints are not so large, and so closely imbricated. The color is the same in both, and they are nearly equally smooth; but the elytra of the *imbricornis* are not very distinctly aculeated. Our species probably approaches to the *palparis*, Say, which is described as being black, with the last joint of the maxillary palpi very conspicuously longer than the preceding joint.

## 21. CLYTUS NOBILIS.\*

Black, thorax immaculate; each elytron with a large

\* Plate I. fig. 7.

yellow spot at base, a minute one on the outer margin behind the shoulder, a larger one before the middle, a transverse, slightly arcuated, slender band across the middle, and between this and the tip two spots transversely united.

Length from 80 to 90 hundredths of an inch.

*C. nobilis*, *Harris*. Catalogue, p. —.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 226.

*Cabinet of the Boston Society, Nat. Hist.* No. —.

This fine and strongly characterized species varies considerably in the size and distinctness of the elytral spots. Of five specimens, known to me, three have the arcuated band interrupted into three transverse spots, which, however, run together. In one there was the addition of a small, transverse, very faint spot just before the tip of each elytron; and, in another, the band and all the spots were obsolete, except the round one before the middle of the disc. Four of these specimens were taken upon Blue Hill in Massachusetts; Mr. Halsey's specimen was captured in Hartford, Connecticut.

It is closely related to the *CLYTUS speciosus*, first described by Mr. Say in the Appendix to Keating's "Narrative of Major Long's Expedition to the source of the St. Peter's River, &c.;" subsequently described and figured in his "American Entomology;" and still more recently a figure of it has been published in Griffith's Translation of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, under the name of *CLYTUS Hayii*, G. R. Gray. The last name, of course, must sink into a synonyme. The *speciosus*, besides being larger, has the thorax fasciated, and the elytral bands and spots differently arranged, and is otherwise sufficiently distinct from our *C. nobilis*.

22. STENOCORUS ? LINEARIS.\*

Testaceous; elytra paler, elongated-linear, separately

\* Plate I. fig. 8.



subacuminated ; antennæ pilose ; thorax unarmed, abruptly constricted behind.

Length from 44 to 57 hundredths of an inch.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 140.

Body testaceous, pilose. Head with a longitudinal impressed line. Antennæ a little longer than the body, joints elongated-cylindrical, terminal one obtusely rounded at tip, and nearly as long and large as the preceding one ; all of them pilose. Thorax a little wider than the head, longer than broad, rounded at the sides, abruptly contracted behind, granulated, pilose, and with an impressed dorsal line. Elytra paler than the head and thorax, pilose, elongated linear, rugose, or confluent punctured as seen under a microscope, and with three slightly elevated lines ; at tip each abruptly and triangularly narrowed on both sides, with the apex obtuse. Body beneath somewhat glabrous, sparingly pilose. Thighs simple ; tibiæ and tarsi slender.

Entirely distinct as to the form of the thorax and termination of the elytra from our other species of *STENOCORUS*, to which genus I have doubtingly referred it. Compared with the *STENOECORUS rigidus*, of Mr. Say, which has also the elytra entire or simply subacuminate at tip, it is a much more slender species, the antennæ not spined as in that insect, the thorax is differently shaped, and the color is not decidedly ferruginous, but of a dirty reddish yellow. I have seen only two specimens, one of which was captured in Louisiana.

### 23. *LAMIA* (*ACANTHOCINUS*?) *OBSOLETA*, *Olivier*.

Body above reddish gray, squamous ; antennæ of the male very long, annulated with gray and dark brown ; thorax bituberculated before, and tuberculato-spinous each side behind the middle ; elytra with dilated punctures, and three undulated, dark brown bands ; tips not emarginated, but obliquely truncated within.

Length 52 hundredths of an inch.

*L. obsoleta*, Olivier, Entomol. 4, No. 67, p. 130, pl. 13, fig. 90.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 121.

Body covered above with appressed, dilated, short bristles, or linear scales of a reddish-gray color. Front naked, impunctured, with a longitudinal impressed line. Antennæ more than twice as long as the body; joints slender, gray, with the terminal third of each brownish black. Thorax squamous, and punctured; two transverse, naked, brown tubercles before the middle, and an acuminate one on each side before the base, which is abruptly contracted to the width of the anterior margin. Elytra with reddish-gray, appressed scales, and with distant, dilated, dark punctures; three undulated, ragged, transverse, dark brown or blackish bands, convex backwards, one of which is more obsolete, before the middle, the second most distinct, behind the middle, and the third, narrower, somewhat interrupted, before the tips, which are attenuated, obsoletely and obliquely truncated, and divaricating at the suture, but not emarginated as in the cognate species. Legs griseo-squamous; thighs abruptly clavated, and darker; tibiæ, near the upper and at the lower extremity, annulated with black or dark brown; tarsi blackish. Body, beneath, ferruginous, sparingly griseo-squamous; abdomen paler.

The form of the thorax in this species closely resembles that of *L. (ACANTHOCINUS) acanthura*, Harris (Catalogue;) but the anterior tubercles are quite distinct and not obsolete as in that species; the intermediate elytral band is much broader; the tips of the elytra divaricate but are entire; and the antennæ are much longer, and more slender.

This insect agrees with Olivier's description and figure of the *obsoleta*, except in being rather smaller.

24. *LAMIA* (*MESOSA*) *FASCICULARIS*.\*

Thorax white ; elytra pale brown, variegated with dusky spots and elevated fasciculated points, whitish at base, and with an oblique whitish band behind the middle.

Length 35 hundredths of an inch.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 231.

Head with a longitudinal impressed line on the front, sulcated between the antennæ, which are rather longer than the body, and pale rufous, blackish at the tip of each joint. Thorax whitish, transverse, contracted abruptly behind, gradually before, punctured at the sides, and across the base and tip, rather unequal, with a small tubercle before the middle and one behind it, an impressed short line in the middle of the base ; lateral spines replaced by a slightly elevated tubercle on each side. Elytra pale brown, punctured ; humeral angles oblique ; a faint whitish band across the base, and a more distinct, oblique one, bordered behind with black, sloping forwards at the suture, just behind the middle ; sides between the base and bands dusky ; a small blackish spot near the suture behind the band, and another further back and contiguous to the outer margin ; a subsutural series of small, fasciculated, black points, another on the middle of each elytron, and several rather larger scattered over the surface, particularly towards the base, near the middle of which are two much more prominent than the rest ; tips of the elytra obliquely truncated. Body, beneath, dusky or chocolate brown, densely covered at the sides of the breast, and sparsely on the abdomen with short, ashen-colored hairs. Thighs blackish brown at base, ashen at tip ; tibiæ ashen, with a narrow blackish band on the middle and a broad one at tip ; tarsi blackish.

This species closely resembles *L. macula*, Say, which is much more convex, or not so much depressed, proportionally shorter and thicker, with a rather narrower, more

\* Plate I. fig. 9.



cylindrical thorax, with the punctures of the elytra more dilated, without the elevated fasciculated points at the base, besides other characters which sufficiently distinguish it from the *fascicularis*. *LAMIA alpha*, Say, is a smaller, more slender, more parallel species, with the dorsal fascia much more oblique, &c.

25. *MOLORCHUS MELLITUS*, Say.

*Variety.* Black; abdomen honey yellow; antennæ feet and elytra rufous, the latter black at the tip.

Length 85 hundredths of an inch.

*M. mellitus*, Say. Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. vol. i. p. 194.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 263. A female.

Head wider than the thorax, which is acutely constricted between the middle and tip. Elytra rufous, each one separately rounded behind and tipped with black. Terminal joints of the abdomen blackish above. Tarsi tinged with fuscous.

This variety has not been noticed by Mr. Say. Compared with the *abbreviatus*, of Europe, the head is proportionally wider, and deeply indented between the antennæ; the thorax is longer, nearly cylindrical; the elytra are larger, and more obtusely rounded behind. The *abbreviatus* is a much larger insect, with the abdomen and tips of the hindmost thighs black, and the elytra immaculate. The *dimidiatus*, of Europe, is a smaller species than the *mellitus*; the thorax more convex, not acutely constricted before the middle, the elytra proportionally longer, attenuated from base to tip, and more acutely rounded behind; the abdomen proportionally shorter, with the edges of the ventral segments whitish sericeous.

26. *CRYPTOCEPHALUS CANELLUS*? *Fabricius*.\*

Rufous; antennæ and tarsi fuscous; elytra black with a broad, indented, rufo-testaceous outer margin.

Length from 17 to 19 hundredths of an inch.

*C. canellus?* F. Eleuth. vol. ii. p. 52.

*C. cinctus?* F. Entom. Syst. vol. i. part 2. p. 63.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 176.

Antennæ fuscous, rufous at base. Front with an obsolete longitudinal line, and with the thorax rufous, glabrous, impunctured. Elytra striato-punctate, black, with a broad, pale rufous or rufo-testaceous outer margin, which is narrower before, broader behind, and dentated near the middle. Scutellum rufous, impunctured. Feet fusco-rufous, tibiæ at tip and tarsi darker, the former with a broad strong tooth on the outer edge near the end. Body, beneath, dark rufous, obsoletely punctured.

This insect agrees better with the description of the *cinctus* than with that of the *canellus*. M. Fabricius says that the former inhabits South America and the latter Carolina. It may be a variety of the *canellus* in which the two black spots run together and unite with the black suture. Under this impression, and because it is a North American species, I have described it under the name of *canellus*, with a doubt however as to its identity. It has the form of *COLASPIS quercus*, S.

27. *GALERUCA* (*ADIMONIA*) *CRISTATA*.\*

Black; thorax rufous with a black disc and two impressed spots; elytra with the margin dilated, a lateral elevated and an abbreviated impressed line.

Length from 17 to 19 hundredths of an inch.

*G. A. unicolor*, *Harris*, Catalogue, p. —.

*Halsey's Collection*, No. 218.

Black, above and beneath. Front, between the antennæ carinated, vertex indented. Antennæ about two-thirds the length of the body; first joint obconic, second globose, third very short obconic, the two together shorter than the fourth, which, with the following ones, is elonga-

ted obconic; terminal joint oblong-ovate, acuminate. Thorax impunctured, quadrate, glabrous, rather broader than long, slightly contracted behind, the lateral edges acute; convex, black from the anterior to the posterior margin, sides more or less obscurely rufous; a deep indentation each side of the centre. Elytra purplish black, confluent but not deeply punctured, oblong quadrate, rounded behind, with the lateral margin horizontally dilated, and elevated on the edge, a submarginal elevated line beginning at the humerus, and on a short, longitudinal furrow within the elevated line; base with an obsolete tubercular elevation in the middle; suture slightly elevated. Breast, abdomen beneath, and feet deep black.

This species probably bears a close resemblance to the *atripennis*, S., which has the thorax and body beneath rufous.

The specific name *unicolor* was applied to specimens in which the rufous color of the sides of the thorax was indistinct or obsolete. It is, however, inappropriate, and is therefore changed.



1870

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one which was found in the  
same place in the year 1869.  
The same kind of material was  
found in the same place in the  
year 1868.

The same kind of material was  
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year 1867.

The same kind of material was  
found in the same place in the  
year 1866.

The same kind of material was  
found in the same place in the  
year 1865.

The same kind of material was  
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1870



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